

FOR \$2,000 EACH

By C. B. LEWIS

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Young James Harper, farmer, and Sarah Lee, daughter of another farmer, married for love. They had two or three lovers' quarrels, as was quite on the cards and very natural, but for two years after marriage no couple ever lived more happily. This state of affairs might have continued at least two years longer but for Abner Jones, Esq., country justice of the peace and agent for the Farmers' Fire Insurance company, and sewing machines of all makes, bought and sold. He made his appearance at the farmhouse one day.

"Well, Jim," he said, "what do you and Sarah think? I've got the agency for a life insurance company and am going to branch out a little. I want to insure the both of you. I've got Tom Spooner and his wife, Bill Wheeler and his wife, Silas Johnson and his wife and several others, and I'm here to get you. I want you to take \$2,000 apiece. If you die, Sarah, Jim has got \$2,000 to buy you a monument, pay funeral expenses and go away to Niagara Falls to get over his grief. If you die, Jim, Sarah has got money to bury you decently and carry on the farm without having to rush off and marry again."

The couple went into further explanations. He talked life insurance and stayed to dinner. He talked life insurance and stayed to supper. He talked life insurance and stayed until 9 o'clock in the evening. Then he drank two glasses of cider, ate three fried cakes and a piece of mince pie and went home to make out two policies for \$2,000 each.

Jim and Sarah had decided that such insurance was a good thing. Neither wanted to die, but if death must come they would not be selfish about it. It would be a bond to draw them still closer together. In the course of a couple of weeks the policies were delivered, the premiums paid, and Squire Jones stayed to dinner again and said as he finished and wanted to lick his plate, but remembered his dignity in time.

"Now, then, young folks, this is the best thing you have done so far in your lives. Keep on loving, keeping up your premiums as they fall due, and don't worry about the future. With \$2,000 coming to the survivor in case of death you needn't either of you begrudge the Astors or Vanderbilts. Sarah, you can dress in the most expensive mourning, and Jim, you can wear patent leather shoes and hear Niagara roar till you get tired of it."

It was Squire Jones who was responsible for the insurance, but it was Aunt Deborah who was responsible for what resulted. The policies had been carefully laid away in the bottom bureau drawer and the subject talked out when Aunt Deborah came visiting one afternoon. She had not been invited, nor was she expected, but she proceeded to make herself at home, and by-and-by announced:

"Sarah, I have heard that you and James have had your lives insured for each other's benefit, but I told 'em you were not the woman to go into anything like that."

"But we have," replied Sarah. "We were insured two weeks ago."

"Upon my soul! No one could have made me believe it."

"But why? What's the matter?"

"Sarah Harper, do you know that you have the same as doomed yourself to death?" asked Aunt Deborah, in a hoarse whisper.

"What do you mean, Aunt?"

"I mean that there isn't a man on the face of this earth who wouldn't kill his wife for the sake of \$2,000 in cash. That insurance is a temptation to murder. Hundreds of wives have been killed off every year, and you will be one of them to go before another year rolls over your head."

The young wife laughed merrily at the idea, but Aunt Deborah grew more solemn and serious, and said:

"Don't fool yourself, Sarah. Jim is just as good a husband as any of 'em, but you have put temptation in his way. He'll be thinking of the \$2,000 all the time, and the longer he thinks the easier it will come for him to murder you. Two thousand dollars in cash and you out of the way so that he can marry again is more'n he can stand up under. I shan't be a bit surprised any day to hear that you have been found murdered. Squire Jones ought to be prosecuted for coaxing you into such a thing, and I'll tell him so before the week is out."

Sarah continued to laugh and make fun at the idea, and it was finally dropped to take up soft soap and carpet rags. When she set about getting supper Aunt Deborah made a dash outdoors and caught the husband as he came up from the cornfield.

"Well," she began, after he greeted her, "you want Sarah to chop you up with the ax or pour melted lead in your ears, I see?"

"What is it, Aunt?"

"It's that life insurance. Henry Harper, I'm astonished at you. Do you know how many wives killed their husbands last year to get the insurance?"

"A million perhaps, but Sarah isn't going to kill me."

"Time will tell, James; time will tell. Sarah is sweet and lovely and innocent, but when there's \$2,000 at stake who can tell what a woman will do? With this farm and all that money behind her if she was a widow she could catch a better looking man than you."

The good natured young man continued to laugh, and at the supper table his wife laughed with him as they chaffed Aunt Deborah, but the old lady continued to shake her head and reply:

"Wait till the ax or the melted lead get to work and then we'll see whether there is anything to laugh at or not."

That night at midnight Sarah woke up with her heart beating rapidly. She was about to nudge Henry with her elbow when a sudden thought came to her. Aunt Deborah's gossamer predictions came up, and she wondered if she had been awakened by some move on her husband's part—some move to take her by the throat. She smiled at first, but presently the smile faded away. Wives had been killed that the husband might profit by the insurance. Aunt Deborah was always predicting, but at the same time many of her predictions had come true. She knew that Henry loved her with a great love, but there was that \$2,000. For an hour she lay awake and thought, and the longer she thought the more miserable she was.

Sarah had only fallen into a troubled sleep when the dog barked and Henry awoke. He did not get up for fear of disturbing his wife, and after listening to the dog for a few minutes the thought of Aunt Deborah's predictions and solemn face came to his mind.

He grinned at the idea of Sarah killing him off for that \$2,000, and yet he began to recall cases where wives had done that same thing. She could push him into the well, push him down the cellar stairs or dispose of him in other ways to enable her to escape detection, and with that \$2,000 she would be a rich widow, and windmill men, wire fence men, piano agents and men with patent farm gates would tumble over each other to ask for her hand. She might not even put a \$10 headstone at his grave.

There was constraint between them when the couple woke up next morning. They tried to make out that there wasn't, but realized that there was. Sarah claimed to have a headache, and James said he had a touch of rheumatism.

At noon when the husband came up from the field he had been thinking things over and almost wished he had turned Aunt Deborah out of the house. She was a meddlesome, gossipy old thing, and he would let nothing she had said annoy him in the least. Sarah had also been thinking, and about the same thoughts, and so there was a return of love and confidence.

It did not last thirty-six hours, however. Henry had to sharpen the ax, and Sarah saw him at it and felt that he was contemplating a crime. Sarah asked if the handle of a table knife could not be made fast by a little melted lead, and Henry said to himself after answering her question:

"Ah, ha! Got melted lead on her mind, has she? Well, I've got to look out for my ears."

For the next four weeks the pair were hypocrites toward each other. They dissembled and deceived. They thought back thoughts of each other. James wanted to sleep in the barn at night, and Sarah wanted to go home and tell her brother all about it. Things were hastening on toward a separation when, as they sat on the veranda one night after supper, saying little, but thinking a great deal, farmer Joe Collins came driving along and halted to say:

"Say, you folks heard the news?"

"No. What is it?"

"It'll take your breath away."

"But let's have it."

"Well, that life insurance company you are insured in has busted higher'n Gilroy's kite."

"Oh, James?"

"Oh, Sarah!"

"And as they went dancing around the veranda in each other's arms Mr. Collins looked at them in astonishment and said to himself:

"By George, but they seem to be durned glad of it!"

And so they were.

A Little Misunderstanding.

"A young lady I know," said an Englishman, "got married last year in London and had only been keeping house a week or two when a cousin in the country sent her a brace of pheasants—some people like to 'hang' pheasants—to keep them a week or two, letting them get 'high' on the ground that the fresh flesh is tough and stringy. The cook knew this, but her young mistress knew nothing—positively nothing—of cooking."

"Please, ma'am," said the cook when the pheasants arrived, "do you like the birds 'high'?"

"The bird's eye?" said the mistress, puzzled.

"What I mean, ma'am," the cook explained, "is that some folks like their birds stale."

"The tail?" repeated the mistress, more puzzled than ever.

"And then, in order not to appear ignorant in the cook's eyes, she smiled brightly and said:

"Prepare the birds, please, with the eyes and the tail both."

Drank a Hogshead of Wine.

Of George Buchanan, a writer, George Buchanan, it is related that he was told by his doctors that if he abstained from wine he might live five or six years and that if he continued to drink he could hold out three weeks at longest.

"Get you gone," he exclaimed, "with your prescriptions and your course of diet and know that I would rather live three weeks and be drunk every day than six years without drinking wine."

He was as good as his word. Having discharged his physician, a desperate man, he ordered a hogshead of grape wine to be set at his bed's head, resolved to see the bottom of it before he died, and he carried himself so valiantly that he emptied it to the lees.—Blackwood's Magazine.

Adopts the County Road System.

One-half of the taxes in the village of Munising, Mich., is paid by the Cleveland Cliffs Iron company. This company has agreed to expend \$1 for every dollar raised by the village for permanent street improvements, so that, in fact, three-fourths of the cost of street improvements will be paid by the company. Alger county, in which Munising is located, has, following the lead of the Cleveland Cliffs Iron company, adopted the county road system and voted to raise \$100,000 for road improvement in the county.

Liquor Men Arrested.

Canton, O., Sept. 4.—The president of the Stark County Liquor league, with about a dozen other members of that body, have been arrested and summoned to appear before a Summit county court to answer to the charge of violating a state law by taking intoxicating liquors into a dry township. Those arrested declare they will fight the case.

ROAD MAINTENANCE

POINTS ON KEEPING IMPROVED HIGHWAYS IN GOOD CONDITION.

Constant and Careful Attention Very Necessary—Value of Scraping to Improve a Road's Surface—Importance of Draining.

The maintenance of a road already in good condition and of sufficient strength, if properly carried on, is almost entirely a question of wear, says Robert A. Mosher, state surveyor of New Jersey's highways, writing in the Good Roads Magazine. The rapidity of this wear varies with the nature of the road used for the road covering, but even with the softer rocks there need be no deterioration if proper attention is given to maintenance.

The problem is to reduce the wear, both from traffic and the weather, to a minimum by substituting other material for that worn out, and to do this in the most economical manner.

The conditions under which wear will be reduced to a minimum under a cer-



REPAIRING A ROAD.

tain traffic are good drainage of surface and subsoil. To attain this object the material used for the surface should be hard in order to resist the wear of the traffic, should not contain too much soft stone to absorb moisture and should be thoroughly consolidated and of sufficient depth to bear the loads to which the road is subjected, so that the wear may be confined to the surface.

Drainage almost always requires attention, and there is usually a great deal that can be done to improve it, at a slight expense, and nothing pays so well in the end. Proper care of the surface is generally all that is needed to prevent water from standing on the road or in the gutters, but a dry surface is not enough.

On a flat, water may be seen standing in the ditches to within a few inches of the surface of the road, in which case both the subsoil and the road coating must be softened by it and remain so long after the water in the ditch is gone. A deeper ditch, a larger culvert or a drain cleaned out through the adjoining land is usually sufficient to remove the cause of great mischief. On a hillside, springs under the road and land water from the sides can be cut off and led away by underdrains at a trifling cost.

The road coating may often be improved in composition and rendered harder by scraping and a fairly good surface can be maintained at all times by proper care. With material of all sorts the influence that a good surface has in keeping down wear is greater than might be supposed.

Everything should be done to make a road strong enough to bear the traffic without bending or cross breaking and a reserve of strength is always desirable. Fluctuations of traffic are most trying. A road may be strong enough to bear the ordinary loads that pass over it and still be unable to support the excessive weights that may be brought upon it. When we know a road is to be subjected to heavy strains, it is always better to strengthen it by placing an extra coating upon the surface rather than wait until the road is broken and disrupted. When a road is broken or cut into by excessive weights it is no longer a mere matter of replacing wear, but of expensive repair, and often of entire rebuilding.

To replace wear that is unavoidable is a very simple matter when constant attention is given to the road. It is only when the surface is neglected for a long period that the matter of repairs becomes a serious one. A little attention to drainage, the removal of slight obstructions from the gutters, the clearing away of rubbish from the months of culverts, the removal of grass and brush from ditches and the careful spreading of small quantities of stone over depressions as soon as they begin to appear will keep a road in fine condition until it is almost entirely worn out.

Nothing is more neglected than the removal of worn material from the road. It seems to be regarded merely as a clearing of the surface from the mud and, as such, an unimportant expense, while in reality this work materially affects the entire composition of the road covering. Consequently, unless the mud is washed away by nature from the surface, scraping or sweeping is necessary to preserve the proper proportion of solid stone in the road. Careful tests of the composition in our best road coverings have shown that from three-fourths to four-fifths of the material is solid stone, the remainder being material fine enough to be washed through a cheese cloth. Further careful tests have demonstrated that as this portion of fine stuff is exceeded will the road be soft, easily acted upon by traffic, water and frost. In consequence there will be an excessive waste of road material.

From the foregoing it is readily seen that the matter of road repair and maintenance is one that requires constant and careful attention. To attain the best results the most successful means so far employed is to assign a certain section to one man and hold him responsible for the road's state.

Draining South Kansas Roads.

The three rural route carriers from Wellsville, Kan., report forty miles of dragged roads on their seventy-five mile routes, says the Kansas City Times. The work is the direct result of the agitation recently started when the Good Roads special sent out by the Santa Fe railroad stopped there and D. Ward King made a practical demonstration of the possibilities of the "split log" drag. At that time seventy-five farmers and business men agreed to build and operate drags.

Absentminded.

An absentminded man was complaining of his infirmity when a friend said:

"You are like the old father at the wedding, eh? A young bridegroom, after the wedding was over and the bride's old father had gone off to the club, began to search anxiously among the wedding gifts."

"What are you looking for, dear?" said the bride.

"That \$2,500 check of my father's," he said anxiously. "I don't see it anywhere."

"Poor papa is so absentminded," said the bride. "He lit his cigar with it."

DUSTLESS COUNTRY ROADS.

Asphalt Used in Place of Macadam on New Jersey Highways.

If the experiments to be conducted by State Road Commissioner E. C. Hutchinson of New Jersey turn out successfully, as he predicts they will, the day of the dustless country road is at hand, and automobilizing will be given a boom in New Jersey surpassing even that which its unexcelled macadam road system has given it. Says a dispatch from Trenton, N. J., Commissioner Hutchinson will during the summer experiment with the use of asphalt instead of macadam for building country roads. The roads built of this material in the rural districts will not be like the smooth surfaced street pavement of the city streets, but will resemble the macadam roads in that they will have small broken stones for their principal component, and these will be bound solidly together by asphalt. This will present a hard surface from which there will be no wearing of small particles to be whirled in clouds of dust in the faces of travelers and in the homes of bordering residents.

Commissioner Hutchinson's experiments have attracted the attention of road builders all over the United States, who are watching the result with the deepest interest. Mr. Hutchinson asserts that the asphalt country road will cost no more than the macadam, and that its wearing qualities will surpass those of the material at present commonly used.

Within the last few months Commissioner Hutchinson has been bobbing up most unexpectedly at the scenes of new road operations in different parts of the state. This is the result of the recent acquisition by his department of an automobile, which enables the commissioner to keep his eye on new road work much more readily than he could before. Contractors and inspectors receive no notice of the commissioner's approach, and consequently any shortcomings of which they may be guilty in the construction are quickly exposed to the gaze of the official who has the say in the distribution of the state's road appropriations.

In several counties Commissioner Hutchinson has pounced down upon derelict contractors and inspectors, and he has not hesitated to call the attention of boards of freeholders to the conditions that he found, and in some instances he has exercised his authority of withholding the state's money until the work was properly done.

Commissioner Hutchinson is at present paying particular attention to applications presented to him for new roads. He insists that only the most traveled roads be improved, and in this way instead of building roads that will benefit only a small section he is accomplishing the joining of the chain of macadam roads crossing the state in all directions. This encourages automobilizing, and in consequence the state treasury is enriched the more by the increase of the receipts of its automobile department. The day of the narrow macadam road, ten and twelve feet in width, has passed, and Commissioner Hutchinson now enforces strictly the rule that he laid down that no road less than sixteen feet in width be built in New Jersey.

State Highway Department.

Virginia is to have a state highway department. The bill, which has passed the senate, provides for a state highway commissioner, to be appointed by the governor and confirmed by the legislature, and an assistant, both of whom must be civil engineers, and the commissioner, together with the professors of engineering in the University of Virginia, the Military Institute and the Polytechnic Institute, are to constitute the highway commission. Local authorities are to apply to the commissioner when they desire permanent road improvement, and on his advice the work will be undertaken. The county is to supply necessary materials and tools, and the state will supply convict labor free of cost to the localities. The first year will necessarily be largely devoted to preparation and organization, after which a liberal state aid measure is expected.

Wide Awake Farmers.

During the present season there will be ten different stone macadam roads built near Decatur, Ind., says Motor News. The county auditor's office has been flooded with road petitions since early in January. It seems as though the farmers in this county are determined to do their share, as some of them have affixed their signatures to several different petitions.

To Avoid Getting Stung.

A beekeeper of New Hampshire was showing a city man his apiary. The hives were ranged in line on the side of a mountain and the air was sweet with the smell of clover, pine trees, carnations.

A bee lit on the keeper's hand angrily, and the man held his breath.

"Bees can't sting you if you hold your breath," he said afterward. "To hold the breath closes the pores of the skin, or something like that. At any rate, if a bee goes for you hold your breath and I'll guarantee you won't be stung, though the bee jabs its sting at you till the thing breaks."



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H. V. Excursions.

HABITS OF THE SHAD.

Interesting Facts About Its Incoming From the Sea.

The shad spends part of its life at sea and part of it in fresh water. At the approach of the spawning season it comes in from the sea and seeks the fresh water streams to spawn. At the close of this season it goes to sea again, there to remain until the spawning season again returns.

It is not known absolutely whether the shad remains in deep water in the ocean off the approach of the river whence it came or whether in winter it goes south into warmer waters; but it is commonly believed that when the shad returns from whatever point at sea it may to fresh water it comes back to the river in which it was born; but a percentage of the shad do not return. It may be a great percentage.

It is certainly the expectation when shad fry are placed in such a river as the Hudson that the young fish will return to the Hudson. Here the shores of Long Island and New Jersey would serve as a great funnel to guide the fish, if they needed guidance, to the opening to the bay and river.

It is not supposed, however, that the shad of a river basin, like that of Chesapeake bay, for example, return each group to its own particular stream. In Chesapeake bay shad would come in from the sea together, but once inside the bay they would be likely to seek each the most convenient of the streams emptying into it.

Shad have sometimes been caught in New York bay in the early part of the season with the roe much advanced. These may be simply individual cases of early maturity in shad belonging here. Shad correspondingly late have been caught here. Roe shad have been taken in the bay as late as August, but generally the shad come in with the roe in the condition that might be expected in fish that knew where they were going and when they were going to get there, and fishermen incline to think of the early shad with the advanced roe that it is one that from some cause, perhaps stress of weather, has overran its river.

That the shad does not always seek its own river is plainly shown on the Pacific coast, where the shad is not native, but was introduced from the east. Shad were planted there chiefly in the Sacramento river, but they have now spread all along the coast, as far north as southern Alaska. There is, however, along the Pacific coast a cold current which the shad does not seek to pass. It is found in the bays and estuaries and can be caught the year round, and the natural barrier that prevents its making an offing has doubtless led to its general movement along the coast.—New York Sun.

A Time of Suspense.

A traveler in Pennsylvania arrived late one night at a small village hotel and asked for a room. He was told that the only vacant one was next to that of a very nervous man whom he must be careful not to disturb. After going to his room the newcomer thoughtlessly let fall one of his shoes, then, recalling the warning he had received, placed the other very carefully on the floor. He had put out the light and retired when there was a knock on his door. Opening it, he faced the nervous occupant of the adjoining room, who demanded excitedly:

"Why in thunder don't you take off that other shoe?"

Wino Lake Assembly, ticket on sale to Sept. 30 at low excursion rates, good for return until Oct. 31. See C. W. Schwenke for full information.

Fishing excursion rates tickets to points in Northern Michigan will be sold June 18 to Sept. 30, good returning 15 days from date of sale.

Mexico City, Mex., and return Sept. 2 to 13, \$60.45 good returning until Oct. 31.

Toronto, Ont., and return Sept. 13 to 16, \$11.75 round trip. Tickets good returning until Sept. 24 and extension may be had to Oct. 24.

Chattanooga and return Sept. 16, 17 and 18, \$11.85, good returning until Oct. 31.

Memphis, Tenn., and return Oct. 15 to 18, \$18.40 good returning until Nov. 30. See C. W. Schwenke for particulars.

Rock Island and return \$16.55. Tickets sold Oct. 7, 8 and 9, good for return until Oct. 16.

Chattanooga and return \$11.82, tickets on sale Oct. 15, 16 and 17, good returning until Oct. 30, but may be extended until Nov. 30.

New Orleans and return \$25.55, tickets on sale Oct. 12 to 15 good for return until Oct. 30 but may be extended until Nov. 30.

Notice to Teachers.

The Board of School Examiners of Hocking County will meet at the School House in Logan, Ohio, at 3:30 a. m., on the first Saturday of each month, for the examination of applicants for Teacher's Elementary Certificates and on the first Saturday of September, December, March and June for the examination of applicants for Teacher's High School and Special Certificates. Examinations for pupils desiring to enter high schools will be held on the Third Saturday of April and the Second Saturday of May. J. C. BROCKHOFF, President. D. E. HARSH, Clerk. C. N. WAIVER, Vice President. Logan, Ohio, February 5, 1907.

Legal Notice.

Richard Donley, whose place of residence is unknown, and when last heard from resided at Sandertown, Rhode Island, will take notice that on the 7th day of August, 1906, Mary Donley filed her petition in the Common Pleas Court of Hocking County, being cause No. 1251 praying for a divorce from said Richard Donley on the ground of failure to provide. Said cause will be for hearing on and after September 15th, 1906. N. A. DONLEY, Plaintiff. JOHN C. PETTIT, Atty for Plaintiff. August 9, 1906.

Notice of Appointment.

Estate of Gilbert A. Mosure, deceased. The undersigned has been appointed and qualified as administrator of the Estate of Gilbert A. Mosure, late of Hocking County, deceased. Dated this 27th day of August, A. D., 1906. D. E. HARSH, Administrator. August 30, 1906.

Notice of Appointment.

Estate of Conrad Frisch, deceased. The undersigned has been appointed and qualified as Executor of the Estate of Conrad Frisch, late of Hocking County, deceased. Dated this 21st day of August, A. D., 1906. LEWIS G. FRASCH, Executor. Sept. 6, 1906.

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R. R. New Schedule H. V. - Ry.

In effect Dec. 10, 1906.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Logan	Arr. New	Leave New	Arr. Logan
7:00	7:15	8:00	8:15
7:30	7:45	8:30	8:45
8:00	8:15	9:00	9:15
8:30	8:45	9:30	9:45
9:00	9:15	10:00	10:15
9:30	9:45	10:30	10:45
10:00	10:15	11:00	11:15
10:30	10:45	11:30	11:45
11:00	11:15	12:00	12:15
11:30	11:45	12:30	12:45

GOING NORTH.

Leave Logan	Arr. New	Leave New	Arr. Logan
7:00	7:15	8:00	8:15
7:30	7:45	8:30	8:45
8:00	8:15	9:00	9:15
8:30	8:45	9:30	9:45
9:00	9:15	10:00	10:15
9:30	9:45	10:30	10:45
10:00	10:15	11:00	11:15
10:30	10:45	11:30	11:45
11:00	11:15	12:00	12:15
11:30	11:45	12:30	12:45

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